

Remarks

I. 35 USC 102

The Final Rejection rejects claims 1-4, 10-14, 19 and 20 under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,246,552 to Soeno et al. (Soeno). The Final Rejection states:

As per claim 1, Soeno et al. (US 6,246,552 B1) discloses a device (including 1,2) for reading or writing information, the device comprising: an electromagnetic transducer (1) including a plurality of solid transducer layers (inherently provided, e.g., the poles and gap of an inductive head which must necessarily be present in order to operate), a substrate (e.g., 43) adjoining said transducer (1), said substrate (43) shaped as a rigid body adjacent to said transducer (1) and as a plurality of flexible elements (e.g., arms affixing (44) to frame (43) as seen in FIG. 5; or arms (431), (432) as seen in FIGS. 7(A,B), etc.) distal to said transducer (1), and an actuator (PZT elements between (44) and frame (43) as seen in FIGS. 5, 7, etc.) attached to said substrate (43) distal to said transducer (1).

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Final Rejection assertion that Soeno discloses “a substrate (e.g., 43) adjoining said transducer (1).” In contrast, Soeno’s “fixed part 43” is separated from its “electromagnetic transducer element 1” by “slider 2.” For this reason alone claim 1 is not anticipated by Soeno.

In response to applicant’s reasoning, the Final Rejection states:

Soeno et al. (US 6,246,552 B1) discloses an electromagnetic transducer (1) and a substrate (e.g., 43) adjoining said transducer (1).

Clearly, the word “adjoining” as it relates to the claims terms “substrate” and “transducer” does not *require* the elements to be in direct contact, as apparently alleged by the Applicant. Note that *Webster’s II Riverside New Dictionary* defines “adjoin” as:

1. To be next to. 2. To attach by joining –vi. To be in or nearly in contact.

The instant specification is completely silent with respect to the definition of the word “adjoining.” The dictionary definition indicates that the use of the word “adjoining” merely requires that two objects be next to each other, and possibly contacting one another, but are not expressly required to be in contact.

Applicant notes that the definition asserted by the Final Rejection is for the word “adjoin,” rather than the word “adjoining” that is recited in the claims. Enclosed with this letter is a photocopy of a Merriam-Webster Collegiate Dictionary definition that was

cited to applicant by the Patent Office in an unrelated application. Note that this definition is for the word “adjoining” that is recited in the claims, rather than for the word “adjoin” that is defined by the Final Rejection. According to the Patent Office definition:

ADJOINING definitely implies meeting and touching at some point or line <had *adjoining* rooms at the hotel>.

Because applicant does not have access to the particular dictionary definition that is proposed by the Final Rejection, applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner provide a photocopy of his dictionary definition. Notwithstanding that provision, applicant respectfully asserts that the definition proposed by the Final Rejection is not that which would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art in view of the specification.

[A] common meaning, such as one expressed in a relevant dictionary, that flies in the face of the patent disclosure is undeserving of fealty. As one of our predecessor courts stated . . . : Indiscriminate reliance on definitions found in dictionaries can often produce absurd results One need not arbitrarily pick and choose from the various accepted definitions of a word to decide which meaning was intended as the word is used in a given claim. The subject matter, the context, etc., will more often than not lead to the correct conclusion. *Renishaw PLC*, 158 F.3d at 1250 (citation omitted).

Combined Systems v. Defense Technology of America, et al., ____ USPQ3d, ____ (Fed. Cir. Nov. 20, 2003).

Applicant also respectfully disagrees with the Final Rejection assertion that Soeno discloses “an electromagnetic transducer (1) including a plurality of solid transducer layers (inherently provided, e.g., the poles and gap of an inductive head which must necessarily be present in order to operate).” The poles and gap of an inductive head can also be formed with an iron core mounted on the trailing end of a slider. The side views of Soeno (e.g., FIGs. 13 and 17) seem to show such an appendage mounted on the trailing end of “slider 2.” Alternatively, sliders have also been formed with a magnetic (e.g., ferrite) substrate which forms part of the inductive head. This also could be the reason for the appendage shown in the side views. Thus Soeno does not disclose “an electromagnetic transducer including a plurality of solid transducer layers” that are

naturally and necessarily present, and claim 1 is not anticipated by Soeno for this reason also.

In response to this reasoning, the Final Rejection states:

all that is required of the electromagnetic transducer is a head having just two solid layers. All examples cited by the Applicant in an attempt to obviate the Examiner's inherency position fail. That is, all magnetic transducers in order to operate must necessarily have at least two poles in order to create a bridging gap, as is necessarily realized by one having ordinary skill in the art, and all that is required for the electromagnetic transducer of claim 1, which includes "a plurality of solid transducer layers" is merely at least two layers, which could in fact be the poles of the head.

Applicant respectfully disagrees. A horseshoe magnet wound with a coil of wire will operate as suggested by the Final Rejection, and only includes a single layer. Moreover, perpendicular recording does not require more than one pole layer, although often a return pole layer is included. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,286,299 to Shirahata et al. teaches that a magnetic head may have a single magnetic core layer around which is wrapped a winding carrying the recording current for vertical magnetization.

Applicants further note that the Final Rejection defines "a plurality of flexible elements" as "arms affixing (44) to frame (43)" and also defines "an actuator" as "PZT elements between (44) and frame (43)." In contrast, claim 1 defines a "*substrate shaped* as a rigid body adjacent to said transducer and *as a plurality of flexible elements* distal to said transducer, and an *actuator attached to said substrate* distal to said transducer." For this reason also Soeno does not anticipate claim 1.

In response to this reasoning, the Final Rejection essentially restates the earlier rejection. Note, however:

Anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, *arranged as in the claim*.

Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co., 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984) (emphasis added).

The Final Rejection ignores the wording of claim 1, by pointing to the same structure as being both “flexible elements” of the “substrate” and an “actuator attached to said substrate.” The Final Rejection is inconsistent with these limitations of claim 1.

Claims 2-4, 6-8 and 10 are not anticipated by Soeno for at least the reasons given above for claim 1.

Regarding claim 11, the Final Rejection states:

Additionally, as per claim 11, the device further is defined as comprising (as per embodiment depicted in FIG. 21): a wafer substrate piece (3) disposed between an electromagnetic transducer (1) and an electrorestrictive actuator (41, 45, 55 as seen in FIG. 21), said substrate piece shaped as a rigid body adjoining said transducer and as a flexible element (flex arms of (3)) connecting said rigid body to said actuator.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Final Rejection assertion that Soeno discloses “a wafer substrate piece (3)”...“adjoining said transducer (1).” In contrast, Soeno’s “suspension 3” is separated from its “electromagnetic transducer element 1” by “slider 2.” For this reason claim 11 is not anticipated by Soeno.

Moreover, applicant respectfully disagrees with the Final Rejection assertion that Soeno discloses “a wafer substrate piece (3).” Instead, Soeno states “The suspension 3 is formed by bending, punching or otherwise processing a resilient stainless sheet.” See column 1, lines 43-45.

In response to this reasoning, the Final Rejection asserts:

although the substrate piece is formed such that it is of stainless steel composition, it is a wafer in the sense that it is a thin substrate used for support. The Examiner notes that the term “wafer” has been used in prior patent literature to describe elements that are indeed formed of stainless steel and are thin substrates. The Examiner evidences, *inter alia*, US Patent Nos. 4,636,047, which generally recites “wafers” formed of steel; 5,417,294, which recites a stainless steel wafer (106), and 6,170,088, which discloses a steel wafer (114). These patent references are clearly illustrative of the broad meaning of the term “wafer,” wherein the term “wafer” is not limited to an exclusive material composition, but can be formed of many materials.

Applicant notes that none of the patents disclosed in the Final rejection relate to electromagnetic transducers, heads or actuators.

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The '047 patent discloses:

a high quality mirror readily at hand for the emergency use of a contact lens wearer...comprises a steel wafer shaped approximately to conform with the shape of the watch back.

The '294 patent discloses:

"pneumatic hammers"... known to have a "valve disc 106 (that) is a stainless steel wafer."

The '088 patent discloses:

The invention has particular applicability to golf headgear, such as hats and visors. The ferrous objects employed may be configured as thin metal sheets, discs, wafers, or strips attached to or embedded within the bill or a golf hat or visor."

Applicant respectfully asserts that none of these patents disclose what would be considered a "wafer substrate piece" by one of ordinary skill in the art to which the present invention pertains. Moreover, a search of the Patent Office database for patents issued from 1976 to the present and containing the term "steel wafer" yields 21 patents. In contrast, a similar search for patents containing the term "semiconductor wafer" yields 27,796 patents. Similarly, a search for patents containing the term "silicon wafer" yields 25,569 patents. The Final Rejection's interpretation of the term "wafer substrate piece" is clearly in conflict with that of one of ordinary skill in the art to which the present invention pertains.

Claims 12-14 and 19 are not anticipated by Soeno for at least the reasons given above for claim 11.

The Final Rejection further states, with regard to claim 20:

Additionally, as per claim 20, the device is further defined as comprising: an electromagnetic transducer (1) including a plurality of solid transducer layers (as discussed per claim 1 and/or 11), a substrate (e.g., 3 as seen in FIG. 21) adjoining said transducer (1), said substrate (3) shaped as a rigid body adjacent to said transducer (1) and as a plurality of flexible elements (flex arms of (3)) distal to said transducer (1), and an actuator means (4) attached to said substrate (3) "distal" to said transducer (1).

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Final Rejection assertion that Soeno discloses "a substrate (3) adjoining said transducer (1)." In contrast, Soeno's "suspension

3” is separated from its “electromagnetic transducer element 1” by “slider 2.” For this reason alone claim 20 is not anticipated by Soeno.

Applicant also respectfully disagrees with the Final Rejection assertion that Soeno discloses “an electromagnetic transducer (1) including a plurality of solid transducer layers (as discussed per claim 1 and/or 11).” As discussed above with regard to claim 1, Soeno does not disclose “an electromagnetic transducer including a plurality of solid transducer layers” that are “naturally and necessarily present.” Therefore claim 20 is not anticipated by Soeno for this reason also.

II. 35 USC 103

The Final Rejection rejects claims 9, 17 and 18 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Soeno. The Final Rejection states:

As per claims 9 and 17, although Soeno et al. (US 6,246,552 B1) does not expressly show wherein the back surface of (43) or (3) has a protrusion extending away from the media-facing surface, Official notice is taken that protrusions provided between sliders and their supports to allow for pitching motion of the slider relative to a medium surface, is a concept that is notoriously old and well known in the art.

Responsive to applicants traversal of the Office Action’s citation of Official Notice, the Final Rejection cites U.S. Patent No. 5,886,857 to Symons et al. Symons et al. teach a “load point dimple 28” that extend downward to contact a flexure 30. Symons et al., however, do not teach or suggest a “a protrusion extending away from said media-facing surface,” as defined in claims 9 and 17.

III. Conclusion

Applicant has responded to the new arguments and evidence submitted in the Final Rejection, showing that the Office Action has not presented a prima facie case of anticipation or obviousness for the claims. As such, applicant respectfully asserts that the application is in condition for allowance, and a notice of allowance is solicited. Should the Examiner have any question regarding this application, he is respectfully requested to telephone the undersigned.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: MS No Fee Amendment, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on December 3, 2003.

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TITLE PAGE



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rectly accessible (~ registers in a computer) 2: of or relating to a subscription television system that uses decoders addressable by the system operator — *ad-dress-abil-i-ty* \ə-dre-sə-bi-lə-tē\ *n*
ad-dress-ee \ə-dre-sē, ə-dre-sē\ *n* (1810): one to whom something is addressed

ad-duce \ə-dūs-əlsə-ˈdyūs\ *v* *ad-duced*; *ad-duc-ing* [*L adducere*, lit., to lead to, fr. *ad-* + *ducere* to lead — more at *row*] (15c): to offer as example, reason, or proof in discussion or analysis — *ad-duc-er* *n*
ad-duct \ə-dəkt, ə-ˈ\ *v* [*L adductus*, pp. of *adducere*] (ca. 1839): to draw (as a limb) toward or past the median axis of the body; also: to bring together (similar parts) (~ the fingers) — *ad-duc-tive* \ə-dəkt-iv\ *adj*

ad-duct \ə-dəkt\ *n* [*G Addukt*, fr. *L adductus*] (1941): a chemical addition product

ad-duction \ə-dək-shən, ə-ˈ\ *n* (14c) 1: the action of adducting: the state of being adducted 2: the act or action of adducting

ad-duc-tor \ə-dək-tər\ *n* [*NL*, fr. *L*, one that draws to, fr. *adductus*] (1615) 1: a muscle that draws a part toward the median line of the body or toward the axis of an extremity 2: a muscle that closes the valves of a bivalve mollusk

add up *v* (1850) 1 *a*: to come to the expected total (the bill doesn't add up) *b*: to form an intelligible pattern: make sense (her story just doesn't add up) 2 *a*: AMOUNT TO — used with to (the play adds up to a lot of laughs) *b*: to amount to a lot (just a little each time, but it all adds up) ~ *vt*: to form an opinion of (added him up at a glance)

-ade *n* suffix [*ME*, fr. *MF*, fr. *OProv -ada*, fr. *LL -ata*, fr. *L*, fem. of *-atus* - *ade*] 1: act: action (blockade) 2: product; esp: sweet drink (limeade)

Adélie penguin \ə-dā-lē-\ *n* [*Adélie* Coast, Antarctica] (1907): a small antarctic penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) — called also *Adélie*

-adelphous *adj* *comb form* [prob. fr. *NL adelphus*, fr. *Gk adelphos* brother, fr. *ha-*, together (akin to *homos* same) + *delphus* womb — more at *SAME DOLPHIN*] : having (such or so many) stamens fascicles (monadelphous)

aden- or *adeno-* *comb form* [*NL*, fr. *Gk*, fr. *aden-*, *adēn*; akin to *L inguen* groin] : gland (adenine): adenoid (adenovirus)

ad-e-nine \ə-dē-nē-\ *n* [*ISV*, fr. its presence in glandular tissue] (1885): a purine base $C_5H_4N_6$ that codes hereditary information in the genetic code in DNA and RNA — compare *cytosine*, *guanine*, *thymine*, *uracil*

ad-e-ni-tis \ə-dē-nī-tis\ *n* [*NL*] (ca. 1848): inflammation of a gland; esp: LYMPHADENITIS

ad-e-no-car-ci-no-ma \ə-dē-nō-ˈkār-sē-nō-mə\ *n* [*NL*] (ca. 1889): a malignant tumor originating in glandular epithelium — *ad-e-no-car-ci-no-ma-tous* \ə-dē-nō-mə-təs\ *adj*

ad-e-no-hy-poph-y-sis \ə-dē-nō-hī-pə-fə-səs\ *n*, *pl* -y-ses \ə-fə-sēz\ [*NL*] (1935): the anterior glandular lobe of the pituitary gland — *ad-e-no-hy-poph-y-se-al* \ə-dē-nō-hī-pə-fə-sē-əl\ or *ad-e-no-hy-po-phys-i-al* \ə-dē-nō-hī-pə-fī-zē-əl\ *adj*

ad-e-noid \ə-dē-nō-īd, ə-dē-nō-īd\ *n* [*Gk adenoidēs* glandular, fr. *adēn*] (ca. 1890): an enlarged mass of lymphoid tissue at the back of the pharynx characteristically obstructing breathing — usu. used in pl.

adenoid *adj* (ca. 1947) 1: of or relating to the adenoids 2: relating to, affected with, or associated with abnormally enlarged adenoids (a severe ~ condition) (~ facies)

ad-e-noi-dal \ə-dē-nō-īd-əl\ *adj* (1919): exhibiting the characteristics (as snoring, mouth breathing, and voice nasality) of one affected with abnormally enlarged adenoids: ADENOID (an ~ tenor) — not usu. used technically

ad-e-no-ma \ə-dē-nō-mə\ *n*, *pl* -mas also -ma-ta \ə-mə-tə\ [*NL adenoma*, *adenoma*] (1870): a benign tumor of a glandular structure or of glandular origin — *ad-e-no-ma-tous* \ə-dē-nō-mə-təs\ *adj*

aden-o-sine \ə-dē-nō-sēn, ə-sēn\ *n* [*ISV*, blend of *adenine* and *ribose*] (ca. 1909): a nucleoside, $C_{10}H_{12}N_4O_5$, that is a constituent of RNA yielding adenine and ribose on hydrolysis

adenosine diphosphate *n* (1938): ADP

adenosine mo-no-phos-phate \ə-dē-nō-fās-fāt, ə-mō-\ *n* (1950): AMP

adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate \ə-thrē-fiv-\ *n* (1970): CYCLIC AMP

adenosine tri-phos-phatase \ə-trī-fās-fāz, ə-tāz\ *n* (1943): ATPASE

adenosine tri-phos-phate \ə-trī-fās-fāt\ *n* (1938): ATP

ad-e-no-vi-rus \ə-dē-nō-vī-rəs\ *n* (1956): any of a group of DNA-containing viruses often identified in human adenoid tissue, causing respiratory diseases (as catarrh), and including some capable of inducing malignant tumors in experimental animals — *ad-e-no-vi-ral* \ə-rəl\ *adj*

ad-e-nylate *cy-clase* \ə-dē-nī-ət-ī-klās, ə-t-, ə-klās; ə-dē-nī-jāt-, ə-jāt-\ *n* (1968): an enzyme that catalyzes the formation of cyclic AMP from ATP

ad-e-nyl *cyclase* \ə-dē-nī-əl\ *n* [adenine + -yl] (1968): ADENYLATE CYCLASE

ad-e-nylic *acid* \ə-dē-nī-lik-\ *n* (1894): AMP

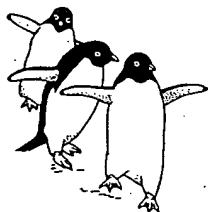
ad-ept \ə-dept, ə-dept, ə-\ *n* [*NL adeptus* alchemist who has attained the knowledge of how to change base metals into gold, fr. *L*, pp. of *adipisci* to attain, fr. *ad-* + *apisci* to reach — more at *APT*] (1709): a highly skilled or well-trained individual: EXPERT (an ~ at chess)

adept \ə-dept also ə-dept\ *adj* (ca. 1691): thoroughly proficient: EXPERT *syn* see PROFICIENT — *adept-ly* \ə-dep-(t)lē\ *adv* — *adept-ness* \ə-dep(t)-nəs\ *n*

ad-e-quate \ə-dē-kwə-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies (1808): the quality or state of being adequate

ad-e-quate \ə-kwət\ *adj* [*L adaequatus*, pp. of *adaequare* to make equal, fr. *ad-* + *aequare* to equal — more at *EQUABLE*] (ca. 1617) 1: sufficient for a specific requirement (~ taxation of goods); also: barely sufficient or satisfactory (her first performance was merely ~) 2: lawfully and reasonably sufficient *syn* see SUFFICIENT — *ad-e-quate-ly* *adv* — *ad-e-quate-ness* *n*

ad eun-dem \ə-dē-ən-dəm\ or *ad eundem* *gra-dum* \ə-grā-dəm\ *adv* or *adj* [*NL ad eundem gradum*] (1711): to, in, or of the same rank —



Adélie penguin

used esp. of the honorary granting of academic standing or a degree by a university to one whose actual work was done elsewhere

à deux \jā-dō(r), jā-dō(r)\ *adj* [*F*] (1886): involving two people esp. in private (a cozy evening à deux)

à deux *adv* (1927): privately or intimately with only two present (dined à deux)

ad-her-e \ad-hīr, əd-\ *vb* *ad-hered*; *ad-her-ing* [*MF* or *L*; *MF adhérer*, fr. *L adhaerere*, fr. *ad-* + *haerere* to stick] *v* (1536) 1: to give support or maintain loyalty 2 *obs*: ACCORD 3 3: to hold fast or stick by or as if by gluing, suction, grasping, or fusing 4: to bind oneself to observance ~ *vt*: to cause to stick fast *syn* see STICK

ad-her-ence \ad-hīr-ən(t)s\ *n* (1531) 1: the act, action, or quality of adhering 2: steady or faithful attachment: FIDELITY

ad-her-ent \ad-hīr-ənt, əd-\ *adj* [*ME*, fr. *MF* or *L*; *MF adhérent*, fr. *L adhaerent*, *adhaerens*, pp. of *adhaerere*] (15c) 1: able or tending to adhere 2: connected or associated with esp. by contract 3: ADNATE — *ad-her-ent-ly* *adv*

adherent *n* (15c): one that adheres: as *a*: a follower of a leader, party, or profession *b*: a believer in or advocate esp. of a particular idea or church *syn* see FOLLOWER

ad-he-sion \ad-hē-zhən, əd-\ *n* [*F* or *L*; *F adhésion*, fr. *L adhaesion*, *adhaesio*, fr. *adhaerere*] (1624) 1: steady or firm attachment: ADHERENCE 2: the action or state of adhering 3: the abnormal union of separate tissue surfaces by new fibrous tissue resulting from an inflammatory process; also: the newly formed uniting tissue 4: agreement to join (~ of all nations to a copyright convention) 5: the molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact — *ad-he-sion-al* \-hēzh-nəl, -hē-zhō-nəl\ *adj*

ad-he-sive \-hē-siv, -ziv\ *adj* (1670) 1: tending to remain in association or memory 2: tending to adhere or cause adherence 3: prepared for adhering — *ad-he-sive-ly* *adv* — *ad-he-sive-ness* *n*

adhesive *n* (1912) 1: an adhesive substance (as glue or cement) 2: a postage stamp with a gummed back

adhesive binding *n* (1955): PERFECT BINDING — *ad-he-sive-bound* \-bəund\ *adj*

adhesive tape *n* (1928): tape coated on one side with an adhesive mixture; esp: one used for covering wounds

ad hoc \ad-häk, -hök; əd-hök\ *adv* [*L*, for this] (1659): for the particular end or case at hand without consideration of wider application

ad hoc *adj* (1879) 1 *a*: concerned with a particular end or purpose (an ad hoc investigating committee) *b*: formed or used for specific or immediate problems or needs (ad hoc solutions) 2: fashioned from whatever is immediately available: IMPROVISED (large ad hoc parades and demonstrations — Nat Hentoff)

ad ho-mi-nem \ad-hä-mō-nēm, -nəm\ *adj* [*NL*, lit., to the person] (1598) 1: appealing to feelings or prejudices rather than intellect 2: marked by an attack on an opponent's character rather than by an answer to the contentions made

ad hominem *adv* (1962): in an ad hominem manner (was arguing ad hominem)

adi-a-bat-ic \ə-dē-ə-ba-tik, ə-dī-ə-\ *adj* [*Gk adiabatos* impassable, fr. *a-* + *diabatos* passable, fr. *diabainein* to go across, fr. *dia-* + *bainein* to go — more at *COME*] (1870): occurring without loss or gain of heat (~ expansion of a body of air) — *adi-a-bat-ic-al-ly* \-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

adieu \ə-dü, ə-, ə-dyü\ *n*, *pl* adieus or adieus \-düz, -dyüz\ [*ME*, fr. *MF*, fr. *a* (fr. *L ad*) + *Dieu* God, fr. *L Deus* — more at *DEITY*] (14c): FAREWELL — often used interjectionally

ad-in-fi-ni-tum \ad-in-fē-nī-təm also əd-\ *adv* or *adj* [*L*] (1610): without end or limit

ad in-ter-im \ad-in-tēr-əm, -rīm also əd-\ *adv* [*L*] (1787): for the intervening time: TEMPORARILY

ad interim *adj* (1818): made or serving ad interim

adi-os \ə-dē-ōs, ə-\ *interj* [*Sp adios*, fr. *a* (fr. *L ad*) + *Dios* God, fr. *L Deus*] (1837) — used to express farewell

adip- or *adipo-* *comb form* [*L adip-*, *adeps*, prob. fr. *Gk aleipha* fat, oil, fr. *aleiphein* to rub with oil — more at *ALIPHATIC*]: fat (*adipocyte*)

adip-ic *acid* \ə-dī-pik-\ *n* [*ISV*] (1877): a white crystalline dicarboxylic acid $C_{17}H_{34}O_4$, formed by oxidation of various fats and also made synthetically for use esp. in the manufacture of nylon

ad-i-po-cyte \ə-dī-pō-sīt\ *n* (1959): FAT CELL

ad-i-POSE \ə-dā-pōs\ *adj* [*NL adiposus*, fr. *L adip-*, *adeps*] (1743): of or relating to animal fat; broadly: FAT — *ad-i-pos-i-ty* \ə-dā-pā-sē-tē\ *n*

adipose tissue *n* (1854): connective tissue in which fat is stored and which has the cells distended by droplets of fat

ad-it \ə-dət\ *n* [*L aditus* approach, fr. *adire* to go to, fr. *ad-* + *ire* to go — more at *ISSUE*] (1602): a nearly horizontal passage from the surface in a mine

ad-ja-cen-cy \ə-jā-sən(t)-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies (1646) 1: something that is adjacent 2: the quality or state of being adjacent: CONTIGUITY

ad-jacent \ə-jā-sənt\ *adj* [*ME*, fr. *MF* or *L*; *MF*, fr. *L adjacent*, *adjacens*, pp. of *adjacere* to lie near, fr. *ad-* + *jacere* to lie; akin to *L jacere* to throw — more at *JET*] (15c) 1 *a*: not distant: NEARBY (the city and ~ suburbs) *b*: having a common endpoint or border (~ lots) (~ sides of a triangle) *c*: immediately preceding or following 2 of two angles: having the vertex and one side in common — *ad-ja-cent-ly* *adv*

SYN ADJACENT, ADJOINING, CONTIGUOUS, JUXTAPOSED mean being in close proximity. ADJACENT may or may not imply contact but always implies absence of anything of the same kind in between (a house with an adjacent garage). ADJOINING definitely implies meeting and touching at some point or line (had adjoining rooms at the hotel). CONTIGUOUS implies having contact on all or most of one side (offices in all 48 contiguous states). JUXTAPOSED means placed side by side esp. so as to permit comparison and contrast (a skyscraper juxtaposed to a church).

ad-jec-tiv-al \ə-jik-tiv-əl\ *adj* (1797) 1: ADJECTIVE 2: characterized by the use of adjectives — *ad-jec-tiv-al-ly* \-vəl-ē\ *adv*

ad-jec-tive \ə-jik-tiv also ə-jā-tiv\ *adj* [*ME*, fr. *MF* or *LL*; *MF adjectif*, fr. *LL adjectivus*, fr. *L adjectus*, pp. of *adiciere* to throw to, fr. *ad-* + *jacere* to throw — more at *JET*] (14c) 1: of, relating to, or functioning as an adjective (an ~ clause) 2: not standing by itself: DEPENDENT

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